THE FIRST OF APRIL AND THE MAN WHO WAS

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Tike's Dysersata Spacific, and secure a healthy action, conleast the distribution of the Chicates and Stell Headache, Piles, Chatteeness, Depression of Spirits and
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a commanding position on Broadway, and all the appointment of the bighest priced hotels; is conducted on the Europe Plan, or on the American Plan, at option; #2 a day. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT .- The vessels of the

shin, under the renovative action of this great external remedy rapidly discharge the potential particles which produce crup tions, sorce, boils, or any kind of exterior irritation. TREES FOR IMMEDIATE BEARING, &C .- The

The use of BRANDRETH'S PILLS will produce

The use of BRANDKETH'S l'ILLS will produce a soon. There are few cases of recent sickness if resorted to in season. There are few cases of budily suffering their virtues cannot teach and cure. And even in organic charge of structure, their use will produce case and sid the powers of nature, so as to be a source of great thankfulness to the afflicted. Sold at principal of fine, No. 43 Brandreth Building, Nos. 415 and 417 Broodway.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,
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No. 33, Vol. 12, is out To-Day.
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Aston House,
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Open for Breakfast from 6 a. m. until 12 m.
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## New-York Daily Tribung

THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1857.

There was a large advance in the price of beef cattle at Buil's Head yesterday, the price of all good fair cattle, suitable for market retailing beef, being equivalent to 12 cents a pound, and averaging fully \$10 a head more than the same grades last week, making a difference of \$20,000. One drave of Western steers, 70 head, averaged \$120 each; and a number of droves of common Ohio and Illinois stock will average \$90. These are great prices for farmers, but operous for city beef eaters. The 2,000 head of bullocks sold yesterday will average \$85, and at that amount to \$170,000. Are not such facts sufficent to induce frrmers to increase the production of horned cattle, to convert more grass and grain into beef? They will receive important information upon this subject in our regular Cattle Market reports.

An attempt was made in the Board of Councilmen last night to stop the work of street cleaning by stopping payment therefor. The movement was vigorously pressed, and as vigorously opposed, and final v the resolution was referred to the Law Committee, who are to report how far the Common Council has the power to add to or evade the plain language of the Charter. It would be well for the people to watch this movement. A strong effort will be made to break up the contracts, and if successful-though it seems scarcely possible that it can be-back we go to the swindling political pension system, at a cost of more than double the amount of the contracts, with less than half the work.

The trial at Boston of the Rev. Mr. Kallosh on a charge of Adultery has resulted in no verdiet-eight jurors for acquittal, four for conviction.

The Legislature yesterday talked about the Liquor License and Harbor bills, but came to no conclusion on either. Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles argued for Trinity Church before the Committee of the House. No result attained.

Mr. William B. Reed of Philadelphia has been tendered the Chinese mission by the President, but we doubt his acceptance. Mr. Reed was an active Whig up to last year, when he turned his back, with Mr. Choate, on the "glittering generalities" of the Declaration of Independence, and went in with all his might for the Slave Democracy. He is reputed to have been looking earnestly for something, but we doubt his looking so far for it as to the "Central Flowery Land."

They say that John Slidell of Louisiana (brother of Sudell Mackenzie of the Somers tragedy) is to have the post of Ptenipo'entiary to France. Mr. S. is an able champion of Slave Democracy. and will be thoroughly at home at the Court of Louis Napoleon. Of course, Embassador Mason will be overjoyed at the news that his labors and sacrifices in the public behoof have at last earned him permission to attend to his long neglected pri-

The victory of the Gradual Emancipationists in St. Louis is even more decided than we stated in our lass. John M. Wimer, for Mayor, has 1,728 majority over Bernard Pratt, "National Democrat," and only 103 less than Pratt and Lane (American) together. "Americanism" nearly flattened out in this contest—the Emancipationists voting for Wimer and the Slavery Extensionists for Pratt. as was proper.

The vote of St. Louis for Governor and President respectively was last year as follows:

Many Fremont Democrats voted for Fillmore Electors last Fall, heading their ballots "Protest."

Cincinnati and Milwaukee are reported by telegraph as baving elected mainly the "Citizens' Tickets" for Charter Officers, in opposition to that labeled "Democratic," This vote has no political significance, but it implies that the electors regard personal fitness rather than partisan ortholoxy in the choice of Municipal officers-which evinces excellent sense on their part.

Michigan voted yesterday for State Judicial Officers and Regents of the University. The Republican majority, on a very light vote, is though: to be about ten thousand.

The Free-State settlers of Kansas are now blessed with more counselors than Job had (his wife included), who are urging them to surrender their State organization, admit the legitimacy and validity of the bogus Legislature and its enactments, and vote at the Constitutional Election thereby appointed for next June. Some of those who give this counsel have hitherto lent a timid and vacillating support to the Free-State cause, but the great majority have been its unsparing, untiring, though deceitful antagonists. They favored the cause of Free Labor in Kansas in such manner as kept unbroken their political fraternity with Atchisen, String'ellow, Whitfield and Sheriff Jones. They said they desired that Kansas should become a Free State, but they acted precisely as they would have dene had they desired the exact opposite. They upheld the Nebraska b.ll with its repeal of the M sacuri Restriction; they derided the Emigrant Aid Society and every other systematic effort to secure a Free-State preponderance in Kansas; they have traduced the Free State party and upheld the Border Ruffians in their repeated invasions of the Territory, whether to carry its elections by fraud or burn its hotels and printingoffices; throughout, in fact, they have given the Pro-Slavery party the fullest and most unscrupulous support, and accorded to the other side the benefit only of their gift of prophecy, as evinced in their repeated and confident assertions that Kausas would, in spite of the outrages and frauds of their political allies in Western Missouri and along both sides of the border, become a Free State, (Senator Toombs, and many others like him, are accustomed to make just such predictions-with what purpose, who can be so blind as not to see !) That these should now counsel the Free State men to walk into the unbaited Election trap recently set for them by the bogus Legislature, is very natural; but that some journals faintly and fitfully profeering sympathy with the Free-State cause should

do likewise, is something to be deplored. That the Legislature notoriously, undeniably elected by conspiracy and invasion in 1855, has not 1857, is too plain a proposition to be argued. The careful deprivation of the Governor (as Geary then filled the office) of all substantive power over that election—the denial to the Free-State men of any voice whatever in the selection of judges, clerks, &c. for holding the poll and canvassing the votes, concur with the appointment of none but Pro-Slavery men to take the census and make out the official list of voters, in pointing to a foregone conclusion. "Crowns got by blood must be by blood maintained;" and they who did not scruple to seize the government by fraud will not besitate to preserve it by like means. The following extract from a recent letter to The Chicago Press, dated at Lecompton on the 25th uit., confirms our own and The Missouri Democrat's correspondent's statements:

"As the law of the Bogus Legislature for taking the census allows sheriffs and their deputies four dollars per day for their trouble, there is a large number of them at work. They do not take much trouble with this at work. They do not take much trouble with this census operation, getting all the information they want from their Pro-Slavery friends, and setting down only such as they want. They refuse to insert any of the names of the Free-State emigrants who have come in this Spring, even of those who arrived early. They call them "transient." The County Ceurts instruct them to take no names unless the party has been a resident previous to the 15th instant. While this is the rule they observe toward the Free-State men, they are putting thousands of names on the list who have never fixed in Kansas, and who never will. The names of all the members of the Shawnee Association, some thirty-five hundred, are on the list of voters. It is the same cheahere. It is now seen that all the suspicions and fears about the law are confirmed. The law itself even will be grosely violated whenever it suits."

He who pretends to believe that this Census, List of Voters, and Constitutional Convention, will not work out the end designed by their Pro-Slavery contrivers, must willfully deceive himself. That the result will be a Pro-Slavery Constitution is just as sure as that the choice of a majority of "Buch and Breck" Electors secured the Presidency to Buchanan.

Now let us suppose that the Free-State men-or so many of them as may be inscribed on the lists of voters by the Pro-Slavery officials-were to deeide to vote at their election, of course that would throw overboard the Free-State organization and gevernment. All future challenge of the Pro-Slavery rule derived from the bogus Legislature would be precluded by such voting. Thus the Convention would be elected with a foreordained Pro-Slavery majority, and would rush through a Constitution and order an election under it for State Officers and Legislature. These would be chosen as the Convention was carried, and the Territorial authorities would immediately abdicate in their favor. That accomplished, where would be the Free-State party and cause? Irrecoverably under foot. Concluded by their vote at the Constitutional Election, denounced from Washington. menaced by the Federal army, and in peril of drumhead execution under the atrocious Rebellion act passed by the bogus Legislature at its late session, they would be "crushed out" beyond hope. Such is the fate which the counsels of dissembling enemies and hollow, trim ning friends are preparing for the Free-Sate settlers of Kansas. We confide in their past as an earnest of their future wisdom and fide ity.

-And here let us observe that the frequent ssertion that the Territorial Legislature at its late Session repealed its obnoxious and bloody "laws," enacted at the former Session, is false, A single one of those acts-that imposing a political testoath on voters—was repealed, with one section only (the tweifth) of "An act to punish offenses against Slave Property"-the section which punishes as felon "any free person" who shall "by speaking or by writing, assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this Territory," or who shall circulate any paper or pamphlet asserting that same. Twelve other sections of that same atrocious act are unrepealed and in force to-day, so far as the enacting body can give them force-among others, these:

"SEC. 11. If any person print, write, introduce into publish or circulate, or cause to be brought into, printed, written, published, or circulated, or shall knowingly aid or assaist in bringing into, printing publishing, or circulating within this Territory, any book, paper, pamphret, magezine, handbill or circular, containing pamphiet, magizine, handbill or circular, contaming any statements, arguments, opinions, sentiment, doorine advice or inuendo, calculated to produce a disorderly, dangerous, or rebellions disaffection among the slaves in tols Territory, or to induce such slaves to escape from the service of their masters, or to resist their authority, he shall be guilty of felony, and be punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than five years.

"SEC, 13 No person who is conscientiously opposed to be included as or who does not admit the right to

to bolding slaves or who coes not admit the right to bold slaves in this Territory, shall sit as a juror on the trial of any prosecution for any violation of any of the sections of this set."

Scores of such enactments remain, and new ones of like tyrannical and partisan character were added at the late session. And yet, thousands of well-meaning citizens have been made to believe that the despotic partisan acts of that Legislature, intended to uphold Slavery, have all been repealed

Conscience is a curious commodity. It is warranted to stretch; and, though it will not exactly wash, it will turn perfectly well, and often nobody can tell when the "seamy side" is without or within. The conscience of Mr. Franklin Pierce seems to be an article of a remarkable patternfirm of texture, fast of colors, and excellent to wear in the worst of weathers. We have not only his own assurance of the capital condition in which he has brought it with him from the White House. after four years' wear and tear of uncommon severity, but we have the word of his reverend pastor, Dr. Sunderland-who has had the general superintendence of it during the last four years-as o its freshness and glossiness, and the Democratic press generally throughout the country are ready to guarantee it to be as good as new, if not better. The Philadelphia Argus, the other day, for instance, pronounced authoritatively that Mr. Pierce "has discharged his duty as dictated by a conscientious regard for the welfare of the people, leaving the issue with God and the future,"-and much more to the same effect.

It is happy for the retiring President that he has this downy conscience of his to break his fall from the White House to Concord. If he had it not, he were of all men most miserable. Even Macbeth thought it no small aggravation of his case that he had "filed his mind" for Banquo's issue. And the soul of Mr. Pierce, even if as moderate in its dimensions as it is usually supposed to be, can hardly fail to be stung by the recollection that all he got by his suit and service to the slaveholders, by his blind and unquestioning obedience to their orders for so many years, was to have them wrest the scepter from his gripe and give it into the "unlineal hand" of James Buchanan. It is true that a paragraph is going through the newspapers that a gentleman in Virginia has offered to give Mr. Pierce 200 acres of land in Fauquier County, we believe, as the nucleus of the apparage which the slaveholders have talked of bestowing upon him in the bosom of the region be has loved and served so well. Or, if this be not judged the best situation for the assignment of intended to provide for a fair and honest election in | cower to the dowager President, this munificent |

sen of the South offers no less magnificent a sun than One Hundred dollars, as his contribution toward the ourchase of a suitable demesne elsewhere But we would esution Mr. Pierce in the most

friendly spirit against setting his heart upon the accomplishment of this scheme of gratitude. It he end his days on the congenial soil of a plantation, well stocked with negroes as fat and healthy as the patriot Mitchel could desire, he must exchange the old farm in New-Hampshire, which his father left to go to Bunker Hill, for it. The hope of its being furnished by slaveholding contributions he will find as delusive as the mirage of a Second Term by which they allured him into the mire The plantation and the negroes must be paid for by Northern dollars, if they be had at all. The slaveholders have as much as they can do to hold their own, without muddling away their money in testimonials for services which they have already received. Even Bully Brooks never got anything more expensive than canes and revolvers. When Batchelder was shot at the door of the Boston Court-House, protecting the slave Burns against his rescuers, we heard loud brags of what the South was going to do for his family. The city of Alexandria was going to charge herself with the support of the martyr's widow. The South would raise a fund to put her beyond want forever. The nation would pension her as the relict of a hero. We really thought, for a short time, that all that excitement which so shook the country might end. as somebody said of the Porteous riot in Ediaburgh (that city being fined for the benefit of his widow) in making the fortune of an old cookmaid. Brs. whatever other consequences that villany may have had, this was not one of them. The city of Alexandria has not yet contributed the first cent toward the relief of the widow Batchelder, and the whole amount sent to her by the entire South was one paltry hundred dollars from poor, starve-

ling, hungry North Carolina! The fate of Mr. Pierce, like that of some other greater men, is most instructive-or would be, if the dust of the race-course did not blind the eyes of every jockey that rides for the Presidential Cup. Harley, it is related, had his portrait painted in his robes as Speaker, holding in his hand the bill for the Settlement of the Crown of England on the House of Hanover. When the Whige came into power at the accession of George L and committed Harley to the Tower on a charge of high treason, the story goes that "famed Mat Prior" wrote on the bill in the picture with his pencil, "paid June 11, 1715," thus pointing the moral of political ingratitude. Should Mr. Pierce have his counterfeit presentment limned with the Repeal of the Missouri Act-as what will connect his name with history more than anything else-in his hand, it would be only making the record complete to write upon the bill, " paid "June, 1856," the day the slaveholders, whom he had served so faithfully, kicked him on one side like a mangy hound that was past work. But he will have his conscience left to console him. At least, he never deserved such treatment at their hands. We do not know whether we can finish this "Discourse of Conscience," as Mr. Theodore Parker would call it, preached from so very slender a text. in a more edifying manner than by some lines of that same Mat Prior, recalled by his name just now, which seem to sum up the whole substance of the theme, and which we commend to the attention of all those political equestrians who find the curvetings and prancings of their conscience likely to make their seats uncertain. Geoffrey Gambado never gave better advice to young riders:

— Conscience, like a fiery horse, Will stumble if you check his course; But ride him with an easy rein.
And rub him down with worldly gain, He "Il carry you, through thick and thin, bafe, sithough dirty, to your inn."

While there is so much to give us pain and to xcite our apprehensions in the Dred Scott decision, we confess that no part of it more thoroughly stirs our indignation than that which at one stroke disfranchises all persons of color in the United States. Great wrongs have at least the respectability of their reatness; but in this mean attempt to crowd down to a lower depth a struggling and persecuted race, there is something akin to the pitiful pleasure with which young Neroes pull off the wings of flies and stick pins through beetles. Personal oppression is bad enough under governments avowedly autoeratic; bad enough when practiced upon those who never knew hierty, and who are without hope and without ambition; bad enough when justified by the local law of Slavery; but when the Supreme Court of the United States launches its thunderbolts at a handfull of men and women who are as free of right and by law as any silk-gowned gentleman upon the bench, and who are striving, against innumerable obstacles, for culture, for happiness, and for a stand-point of respectability-men and women whom any white-ekinned blackguard is at berty to snub in a railway car, a lecture room or a theater-why, we feel very much ashamed of our Supreme Court, and very thoroughly reconciled to the fortune which saved us from being a Chief-Justice.

What will be the legal consequences of this decision we do not pretend to say; but, while it seems to be very sweeping and exhaustive in its character, we have no doubt that it will get everywhere just that construction which the interests of petty tyranny may demand; that doughface judges, and commissioners, and marshale, will use it to extenuate whatever injustice or meanness they may find it necessary to perpetrate; and especially that it will be used to harass and torture the free colored population in the Slave States. That the decision of Judge Taney drives a very large class of people, and a class, too, peculiarly open to abuse, out of the United States Courts, leaving them no redress for the most flagrant wrongs, must be apparent even to those who have never read Coke or There were, according to the census, 434,495 free

persons of color in the United States in the year 1850. Of these, 275, 400 were of unmixed African blood, and 159.095 mulattoes. We suppose that Judge Taney's decision makes no distinction in favor of the lighter tints of cuticle. Mr. De Bow, who is very learned in such matters, tells us that where the proportion is less than one-eighth of African blood, the distinction of classes begins to be obscured." How bleached a man must become in order to be enabled to prosecute a suit for the redress of injuries in the Supreme Court, we do not stop to determine. It will be a very fruitful spection for the commentators and the pundits. Well: here are nearly half a million of people, just s much Native Americans as Headley himself. They are engaged in various avocations, are amassng real and personal estate, are paying taxes, and, whenever bad laws will permit them, are, as a class, minitely more respectable and worthy of citizenship than the vagabonds who howl in Tammany and break each other's heads at the primary meetings.

had in 1850 a colored population of 9,064, there is a higher per centage of negroes who can read and write than would be found among an equal number of short-boys and shoulder-hitters was turn up their nice noses at "niggers." A more quiet, orderly and industrious class does not exist in any State of this Union. They have since Massachusetts had a Constitution, always been regarded as citizens of the United States, and in the exercise of the elective franchise have been subjected to no peculiar disabilities. In one city of that State, not a large one, there are over three hundred colored voters; and if we may credit reports, the doughface Democratic janizaries of the Custom House have never felt any particular delicacy about intriguing for their ballots.

Those Free States which have always regarded this class as citizens will, of course, take such legislative measures as may be necessary to secure to it the rights which have never before been disputed. We suspect that the peculiar "police regulations" of South Carolina and of other Slave States will be very much strengthened by this decision, and that Massachusetts and New-York seamen will have rather a hard time of it in Charleston and Norfolk. What remedy there may be for this miserable condition of things, we really cannot undertake to say. The newspapers printed in the Slave States are

generally as poor in character as they are meager

in number. At several points, and especially in the

great commercial cities, there are notable and praiseworthy exceptions, but these only serve to render the decrepitude and poverty of the Southern press still more conspicuous. In one department of journalism-we mean that filled by the clever country newspapers so common in the Middle, Wes'ern and Northern States-there is at the South an absolute lack, all the journals of the least claim to respect being confined to Richmond, Baltimore, Washington, Charleston, New-Orleans and St. Louis. The hebdomadal put out in the rural districts is usually a poor, little, forlorn, dingy sheet, without enterprise, without the news, without original matter, and with nothing in it more interesting than the advertisements of fugacious negroes. In the cities, the papers have been chiefly remarkable for a sort of coarse strength, a tendency to passionate and sulphureous explosion, a dogged pertinacity of assertion, and a great command of the language of vituperation. Calling names, and not very soft names, was much in vogue all over the land with most of our editors not many years ago; but, while the Northern people are weary of that kind of controversy, and are wide awake to its unprofitableness and absurdity, it is still the favorite method at the South, where it has led to a deal of stabbing and shooting. It does not seem to us difficult to account for this characteristic. Logic, morality. statistics and moral philosophy, are all arrayed in a phalanx against Slavery. It is not within the power of the most ingenious sophist to devise more than a plausible argument in its defence; and what could be done for it in this way has been best done, and thoroughly done, by certain Northern Doctors of Divinity. There is nothing remains, therefore, for the Southern editor but to work himself into hurricane of passion, just to show that if he cannot be wise he can at least be windy. The ludicrous antics into which this betrays him-the wrestling, if we may say so, with language—the frantic endeavor to swear hard enough to do justice to the subject—the rummaging of dictionaries to find words of the utmost pimento flavor-the sound, the fuss and the fury, are always, we confess, suggestive to us of bursting blood-vessels or of inevitable apop'exy. It was in this way that the assault upon Mr. Sumner was-Heaven save the mark -defended; and we knew of nothing in the whole history of journalism so utterly discreditable to our craft as the articles upon that subject which appeared in Southern newspapers.

We have been led into these remarks by receiv irg several numbers of a newspaper recently established in Richmond, Va., by Mr. Roger A. Prior, and which is significantly, if not modestly, called The South. We believe that it is intended to make his an able and vigorous advocate of Slavery and of its extension, and we hope that the experiment will be successful. To use the language of The South, "If we are to have opposition, let it at least command our respect." Feeling thus, we are sorry to see in the specimens before us a tendency to lapse, in the very beginning, into the invective and sirocco style. For the rest, The South stands up to the fight without any flinching-denies that negroes have any rights which the white man is bound to respect, and calls upon the world to revise its judgment of the slave-trade. It is clearly entitled to its pame; but what would be said should we print a paper called The North? How would several of our amiable neighbors howl out their boisterous eries of "Disunion! Disunion!"

The North British Review, just reprinted by Scott & Co., has an able and creditable article on the Employment of Women, showing that, at least in Great Britain, insufficient employment and inadequate recompense are the chief causes of female degradation and ruin. The Commercial Advertiser quotes a paragraph of this, and thus comments:

"We are scarcely prepared to say that the same causes, on a similar scale, produce the same effects in our own city as the reviewer admits are constantly produced in the British metropolis. We much doubt whether any industrious woman here need labor nine-teen bours a day to procure a bare subsistence. Undeteen bours a day to proque a bare subsistence. Under plably, New-York is a better market for temale labor as for any buman labor, than any city of the Old World Willing domestics, such we mean as are really anxious to make a full return of cheerful labor for fair wages and a comfortable home, can always find situations accan retain them as long as they choose. Girls ordinarily quick with the needle, who are willing to keep steadily at their work during but reasonable hours, to cointo families as day seamitresses. Acc. can always go into families as day seams resses. Ac., can always find emp oyment at remanerative prices. Hundreds of young women earn from six to fourteen dollars a week as saleswomen. And if some or these who crowd the slop stores would turn their attention to domestic strates or to the companions of a domestic sampatras. stop stores would turn their aventual service, or to the occupation of a domestic seamstress, that branch of female employment would cease to be run down by competition, and would afford remunerative wages. It is not so much, after all, the want of employment for females which is to be complained of, as the unwillingness of women to undertake certain kinds of labor."

-Let us consider this a moment: The writer of the foregoing is a gentleman who has depended on his current earnings for his daily bread, though we will not assume that he is now so situated. Of course, he was liable to die poor, and probably to leave daughters in destitute circumstances. (We know nothing, and wish to know nothing, of his individual fortunes, but he belongs to a class who generally begin their career in poverty, and often conclude it without essential change.) New the question we would press upon bim is this-Suppose you were to die poor, leaving daughters fourteen to eighteen years of age, would you consider "domestic service," as it usually exists in this city, a proper and desirable resource for them? We say frankly that, if the case were our own, we should not. That the indignities, humiliations and trials which an unprotected young girl, We renture to say that in Massachusetts, which | especially if personally attractive, must expect to

encounter, if compelled to solicit employment as a bold servent, are such as we ab daughter of ours to be spared, even by an early deeth. And, so we should not consider such our vice fit for our own daughter, so we do not con sider the fact that young girls who try may gener ally obtain situations as domestics a satisfactor answer to the cry for an colargement and improve ment of the industrial sphere of Woman.

We are quite aware that there are many families

in which servants are treated as well as is compatible with their condition; we know that there are many women who can be more useful and hap sy in household service than in any other sphere that invites them. For the pride that revolts from doing any honest work for a living we have no marcy, any more than for that which regards a human being as a social inferior because he or she caras honest bread by faithful service. We wish all our young women were qualified to earn good wages at honsework: but many a girl who has had an expensive education could not earn her bread in her own mother's kitchen, if that were required of her. Let our young women alt learn housework in every department; but, if all were quabfied and williag to enter this field of effort, it would soon be glutted and as meagerly remunerated as shirt-making for "slop" stores now te. Nor do we believe there is work as "day seamstresses" for one-tenth of the women new half emp oyed and not half subsisted in our city; and as for "saleswomen," we doubt whether a hundred in this city get so much as ten dollars per week. A few do very wellis this capacity, but the demand is limited, por, except in stores where ladies are the only customers, do we regard this vocation as desirable for young women. The fact is, neighbor! that you have incautiously waded into deep water, and your fascying it shallow does not make it so. There must be a wider range of industry allotted to women, or they will continue to be insufficiently empl-yed. inadequately paid, and frequently exposed, by the andden death of husband, father or brother, to a choice between abject dependence, suffering from want, or the brief intoxication and life-long wre chedness of the lost to virtue. Please ponder this matter further and deeper.

The following is the vote, nearly full, for Govern-

of Connecticut:		
Counties.	Holley, Opp.	Ingham, Adi
artford (complete)	5.401	5 766
ew London (11 towns)	2,285	1,845
airfield (2) towns)	4,385	4,729
findbam (12 towns)	1 807	1.084
itchfield (19 towns)	3,390	2,967 2,533
iddlesex (complete)	1 921	1,566
Total	27,939	26,963
Holley ahead		.976.

The remaining towns are expected to add slightly to Holley's majority. All the "Union," or Opposition State ticket is doubtless elected. Legislature. - The Opposition have both House

by increased majorities—the Senate by 13 to 8; the House by some 40 majority. Congress .- The returns show the election of Dist. I .. \*EZRA CLARK JR. (Opp.), by 456 majority. Dist. II .. "SIDNEY DEAN (Opp ) by a large maj.

Dist. III .. Samuel Arnold, 2d (Adm.), by about 100 majority.

Dist. IV. Doubtful. One report elects O. S. Furat (Opp.) by four majority; another elects WM. D. BISHOP (Adm.) by fourteen, We

fear that the latter is nearer the truth, Sheriffs.—Opposition Sheriffs are chosen in Hastford, Litchfield, New London, Windhem and Tolland Counties. Administration ditto in New-Haven, Mid-dlesex and Farrield Counties.

-The chilling rain of Monday doubtless diminshed the Opposition vote twice as much as the Administration, giving Slavery a gain of one if not two Members of Congress.

Few of our older politicians can have so seen forgotten Col. Sem. Young, formerly Canal Commissioner, more recently a State Senator, and for years an oracle of the Radical or Barnburning Democracy of our State. Not many will have forgotten his devotion to the cause of Free Soil, nor his more Convention which threw over Van Bares. Well: Col. Young is dead, but he has a son who survives-Mr. Thomas G. Young, editor of The Saratoga Republican, and formerly as devoted a Free-Soiler as John Van Buren himself. In the last Hardshell organ printed here, we notice the following gratulation:

" POSTMASTER AT SARATOGA. - We are pleased to no "POSTMASTER AT SARATOGA.— We are pleased to no trice the appeintment of Thos. G. Young, esq., editor of The Saratoga Republican, to the office of Postmaster of that village. Col. Young is a good, true and sound National Democrat, and a capable and able editor. His paper has always been one of the forement and most energetic in the battles the Democracy have weged against Maine Lawism, Free Soilism, and all other anti-Democratic measures. We believe this is the first New-York appointment made by the Administion outside this city, and it is truly an excellent beginning."

-" And this is a world," moralizes Mr. Sampson Brass, " which has revolutions on its axis, and "lumar influences, and comes various games of that

Some days ago, we exposed a rescally transection of Mayor Wood, making a forced levy upon the Police Department to raise fands to "use" at Albany against the Metropolitan Police bill. These levies were duly made, and generally submitted to, under penalty of Mr. Wood's vengeance. We learn that Mr. Reuben E. Knapp, an officer of the Eighteenth Ward, has had the henor of being the first victim of this vengeance. He has been in the Department for erec years. A year or two since, he had some words with a woman, and complaint was made against him. Subsequently, the husband of the woman roluntarily came forward to withdraw the charge, as it was a triff ng matter, and neither himself nor his wife cared to urge a hearing. On Tuesday, Mr. Knapp received notice of his dismissal from the Police, ostensibly on this old charge. But the true resson of his decapitation is the fast that he refused to pay his assessment to the corruption fund; first, because he does not deem it exactly right for the head of the City Government to engage in a scheme of this sort; and secondly, because he decidedly objects to becoming an accomplice.

They have a happy way of providing new States with Senators at the Federal City. Thus the correspondent of the Hardshell organ in this City writes as fo lows:

"It is generally believed that Mr. Rice, the late Delegate, will be one of the two new Senaturs from the anticipated State of Minnesota, and that the contest for the other Senatorship will be between Gen. Stields

-This is spug and agreeable, so far as it affects the high contracting parties; but we suspect the Republicans of Minnesota will have a word to say about the matter.

-Dr. Thos. M. Foole returns to the partnership and editorial conduct of The Bufalo Commercial Adver-